



Capitol Monuments

KING KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT



The statue of Kamehameha I stands in front of the Ali'iolani Hale, the Hawai'i Supreme Court Building on King Street across from 'Iolani Palace. He was the first Hawaiian monarch to unite all the islands under one rule. The statue is a creation of Thomas Gould. On special occasions this statue, along with the statue of Queen Lili'uokalani, are draped with leis.

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THE LIBERTY BELL

Given to Hawai'i by the federal government in 1950, the Liberty Bell stands for freedom and democracy.



THE KOREAN/VIETNAM WAR MEMORIAL



Dedicated in 1994, the wall is a memorial to those patriots from Hawai'i who gave their lives for

freedom. Above each of the memorials is a Hawaiian inscription, in remembrance of the soldiers who died in the Korean and Vietnam wars.

THE ETERNAL FLAME

The eternal flame burns as a tribute to the men and women of Hawai'i who have served in our armed forces in the defense of freedom and liberty.



QUEEN LILI'UOKALANI

Queen Lili'uokalani's statue, created by Marianna Pineda, is holding three documents in her hand. The documents are "Aloha 'Oe," a song written by the queen; the constitution of the kingdom; and "Kumulipo," the Hawaiian chant of creation.



FATHER DAMIEN

The statue facing the Beretania Street entrance is of Father Joseph Damien de Veuster. He was known for his work on the island of Moloka'i where he tended to the physical and spiritual needs of leprosy-stricken people. He spent 16 years on Moloka'i, until he eventually caught the disease and died from it in 1889. His statue was created by Marisol Escobar.



WASHINGTON PLACE

Across from the State Capitol on Beretania Street is Washington Place, the historic home of Hawai'i's governors.

Washington Place was also the residence of Hawai'i's last reigning monarch, Queen Lili'uokalani. The home was named after George Washington by Kamehameha III. Governor Linda Lingle is the first governor not to live in the manor, turning it instead into a state museum.

Next to the capitol is the Hawai'i State Art Museum, which showcases the work of various Hawai'i artists. Admission is free.



The Capitol Building

As you observe this structure you will notice its volcanic shape, symbolic of the Hawaiian Islands' birth. The building is surrounded by water, like our island state, and the columns rise like palm trees, which are in abundance on every island.



A pattern of eight columns repeats throughout the building, representing the eight major islands in the Hawaiian chain.



Hanging from both entrances of the capitol is the state seal. The year 1959, when Hawai'i became a state, is posted above two figures. One is King Kamehameha I. The other is the Goddess of Liberty.

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The capitol, open from the entrances to the roof, welcomes the sun, rain and trade winds. Its design symbolizes the openness of the islands and its people. In the center of the atrium is the "Aquarius" pool by artist Tadashi Sato, which symbolizes the changing colors of Hawai'i's ocean.

Inside the capitol are the legislative chambers, which are also volcanic shaped. The Hawai'i legislature is made up of the 25-member Senate and the 51-member House of Representatives.



The chandeliers in the legislative chambers were designed by artist Otto Piene. The "Moon," in the Senate, is made of polished aluminum and chambered nautilus shells. The "Sun," in the House of Representatives, is made of gold-plated copper and brass.

The tapestries hanging in the chambers are composed of warm earth colors in the House of Representatives and cool ocean and sky colors in the Senate. They were designed by artist Ruthadell Anderson.

